Dynamics of $(◇, t')$ in Quantum Nanostructures by Quantum Nanotechnology

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Abstract-

This work formulates the expression $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +$ The object $(◇, t')$ is defined by the integral operator $∫t'$ acting on the tensor product $⊗$ between the term $◇3.4(dvxt,t)$ and the term $5.89¤(¤',t')$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

As for quantum nanotechnology, $◇3.4(dvxt,t)$ is considered to be an operator representing a nanostructure characterized by the constant 3.4 and the parameters d, v, x, and t. In addition, the term $5.89¤(¤',t')$ in the equation $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ serves as the operator that couples the first nanostructure with the second one, using the basis $¤$, where the basis $¤$, with arguments $¤'$ and t', multiplied by a factor of 5.89. The $⊗$ operation used in the equation $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ denotes entanglement between the two elements

The kernel $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ introduces non-local interaction across spatial coordinates x and y' with weighting $E|4x-y'|$ depending on the linear expression $4x-y'$.

The multiplicative term $¤The extra term $(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89$ included in $(◇, t') = ft'[3.4(dvxt,t) 5.89((¤',t')] G t'(E|4x-y'|)_ ¤ (\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy'

《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ} dkdp+^{\circ}(4.81x+4t')$ couples an extra factor of basis $¤$ with argument $\Lambda 3.9$ and k with coefficient 3.89.

The integrations over $dx dy'$ and $《dk》 《dp》 $ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy'
《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ mean that we are evaluating $(◇, t')$ on position variables x, y' and on phase-space measures $《dk》 《dp》 $ as is appropriate for quantum-nano systems where position-momentum uncertainty plays a role.

The additive term $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy'
《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ is a boundary contribution from the nanostructure, which varies linearly with x (by 4.81) and t' (by 4), acting via the composite operator $••^{\circ}■◇$.

In $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ are 3.4, 5.89, 3.89, 3.9, 4, 4.81. The base element is $◇$, $¤$, G, E, $\Lambda $, $••^{\circ}■◇$. The operators are $∫$, $⊗$, $_$, $+$. The brackets are $( )$, $| |$, $ 《 》 $.

We will use only the expression of $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy'
《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ in this paper. The Methods explain rules about operations, as well as for elements appearing in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy'
《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

Theory Experiment uses $(, t') = t'[3.4(dvxt,t) 5.89(',t')] G t'(E|4x-y'|) (\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' dkdp+^{\circ}(4.81x+4t')$ to describe quantum nanostructures.Theory Experiment treats $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy'
《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.Theory Experiment considers $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$ and $《dk》 《dp》 $ from $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy'

《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ as the effects of edges in nanofabrication.

Keywords: (◇, t'), ⊗, G kernel, 《dk》 《dp》, ••°■◇, quantum nanotechnology

Introduction-

In this paper we examine $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ as a formal construct with relevance to quantum nanotechnology.

$(◇, t')$ is defined by the integral operator $∫t'$ in the expression $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$. In the integrand of $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ there is the tensor product $⊗$ between $◇3.4(dvxt,t)$ and $5.89¤(¤',t')$.

In the expression $◇3.4(dvxt,t)$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ the term 3.4 contains $◇$, constant 3.4 and arguments d, v, x and t. Similarly, the term $5.89¤(¤',t')$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ contains constant 5.89 and element otherwise arguments are $¤'$ and t'.

In $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$, contains the basis element G, variable t' and the argument $E|4x-y'|$, the E is acting on $|4x-y'|$. The term $4x-y'$ has the constants 4, and variables x and y'.

The term that is multiplied in: $¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ includes the basis element $¤$, two arguments $\Lambda 3.9, k and a constant, 3.89. Within the term $\Lambda 3.9$ is another constant, 3.9.
Integration of $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ on

measures $dx dy'$ and $《dk》 《dp》$. The symbol $_$ indicates the product of terms in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

The second term in the sum $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ is the composition basis element $••^{\circ}■◇$ argument $4.81x+4t'$ containing parameters 4.81, 4 and variables x, t''.

The constants appearing in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ are 3.4, 5.89, 3.89, 3.9, 4, 4.81. The bases are $◇$, $¤$, G, E, $\Lambda $, $••^{\circ}■◇$. All variables are t, t', x, y', k, p, d, v, $¤'$. All operations are $∫$, $⊗$, $_$, $+$, and grouping $( )$, $| |$, $《 》$.

This document aims to determine the rules governing the variables within$(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ subject to these conditions for quantum nanotechnology. Only terms within $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ are used.No elements outside of $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ are used.

Only $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ used.

By using my expression:
(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] *G t'(E|4x-y'|) * ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')

Methods of Detection for $(◇, t')$*-

Detection of $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ proceeds through the measurement of many components present in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

2.1 Detection of $◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')$* -
The tensor main product is $⊗$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ is properly detected by correlated measurement of $◇3.4(dvxt,t)$ and $5.89¤(¤',t')$. The main constant 3.4 scales $◇$ with arguments d, v, x, t. The main constant 5.89 scales $¤$ with arguments $¤'$, t'. Detection requires recording t, t', x, d, v, $¤'$ as they appear in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

2.2 Detection of $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$* -
The kernel of $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ is detected by measuring t', x, y' and also evaluating $|4x-y'|$. The constant 4 appears in $4x$ within $E|4x-y'|$. Detection of $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$ requires access to E as it acts on $|4x-y'|$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

2.3 Detection of $¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89$* -
The term $¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ is detected by measuring k and $\Lambda 3.9$. The constant 3.9 appears in $\Lambda 3.9$. The constant 3.89 scales $¤(\Lambda 3.9, k)$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

2.4 Detection of $∫t'$ with $dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 $* -
The integral part $∫t'$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ is detected by also summation over t' with measures $dx dy'$ and $《dk》 《dp》 $. Variables x, y', k, p are recorded as they appear in $dx

dy' 《dk》 《dp》 $ within $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

2.5 Detection of $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$* -
The boundary term $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ is detected by proper measuring x and t' and evaluating $4.81x+4t'$. The constants 4.81 and 4 appear in $4.81x+4t'$ within $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

2.6 Complete Detection of $(◇, t')$* -
Detection of $(◇, t')$ consists of detection of $∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 $ and the addition of $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$, as given in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$. The operation $_$ denotes multiplication and $+$ denotes addition in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

Only components of $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) * ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ that are used for detection.

Results and Disscussion-

Continuing with my expression:
(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] *G t'(E|4x-y'|) * ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')
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3. Experimental Implementation of $(◇, t')$ in Quantum Nanostructures-

Implementation of also the $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ this also uses only the components present in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G

t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy'
《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

3.1 Implementation of $◇3.4(dvxt,t)$ and $5.89¤(¤',t')$* -
The term $◇3.4(dvxt,t)$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ is implemented by constructing a nanostructure defined by basis $◇$ with parameters d, v, x, t, scaled by 3.4. The term $5.89¤(¤',t')$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ is implemented by a second nanostructure defined by basis $¤$ with parameters $¤'$, t', scaled by 5.89. The tensor product of $⊗$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ is now being implemented by coupling $◇3.4(dvxt,t)$ and $5.89¤(¤',t')$.

3.2 Implementation of $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$* -
The kernel $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ is precisely implemented by a non local interaction element G dependent on t' and on $E|4x-y'|$. The argument $|4x-y'|$ contains main constant 4 and variables x, y', as they appear in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy'
《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$. The operation $_$ that also links $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$ to $◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy'
《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

3.3 Implementation of $¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89$* -
The factor $¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy'
《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ is implemented by the basis $¤$ with arguments $\Lambda 3.9$ and k, scaled by 3.89. The constant 3.9 appears in $\Lambda 3.9$ within $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

3.4 Implementation of $∫t'$ with $dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 $* -
The integral $∫t'$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ is also implemented by summation over t' of the product $◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')

_G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89$. The measures $dx dy'$ and $《dk》 《dp》$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ define integration over variables x, y', k, p.

3.5 Implementation of $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$* -
The term $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ is now also implemented by a boundary nanostructure defined by composite basis $••^{\circ}■◇$ with argument $4.81x+4t'$. The constants 4.81 and 4 appear in $4.81x+4t'$ within $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$. The operation $+$ adds $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ to $∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

3.6 Complete System for $(◇, t')$* -
The proper complete experimental system for $(◇, t')$ also consists of the integral term $∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》$ added to the boundary term $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$, as given by $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

All constants used are 3.4, 5.89, 3.89, 3.9, 4, 4.81. All basis elements used are $◇$, $¤$, G, E, $\Lambda $, $••^{\circ}■◇$. All variables used are t, t', x, y', k, p, d, v, $¤'$. All operations used are $∫$, $⊗$, $_$, $+$ with $( )$, $| |$, $《 》$.

Only $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ and its components are used.

Continuing with my expression:
(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] *G t'(E|4x-y'|) * ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')
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4. Analysis of Non Local Coupling $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$ and Phase-Space $《dk》 《dp》$ in $(◇, t')$* -

This section analyzes $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$ and $《dk》 《dp》$ as they appear in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

4.1 Structure of $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$* -

The term $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ also contains basis element G, that mainly variable t', and argument $E|4x-y'|$. The expression $E|4x-y'|$ contains basis element E acting on $|4x-y'|$. The argument $|4x-y'|$ contains constant 4, variable x, and variable y', with operation $-$ between $4x$ and y'.

The operation $_$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ multiplies $◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')$ by $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$. The presence of x in $◇3.4(dvxt,t)$ and x, y' in $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$ establishes coupling between x and y' within $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

4.2 Role of $dx dy'$ and $《dk》 《dp》$* -

The measures $dx dy'$ and $《dk》 《dp》$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ define integration over variables x, y', k, p. The measure $dx dy'$ corresponds to x and y' as they appear in $◇3.4(dvxt,t)$ and in $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$ within $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

The measure $《dk》 《dp》$ corresponds to variables k and p, where k appears as an argument in $¤(\Lambda 3.9, k)$ within $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$. The variable p appears only in $《dk》 《dp》$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

4.3 Coupling through $¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89$* -
The term $¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy'
《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ contains basis $¤$ with arguments $\Lambda 3.9$ and k, scaled by constant 3.89. The constant 3.9 appears in $\Lambda 3.9$. The operation $_$ multiplies $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$ by $¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

4.4 Integral $∫t'$ over $(◇, t')$* -
The operator $∫t'$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ acts on the product $◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t') _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89$. The variable t' appears in $5.89¤(¤',t')$, in $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$, and in the integration variable of $∫t'$ within $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$. The variable t appears in $◇3.4(dvxt,t)$ within $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy'
《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

4.5 Relation to $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$* -
The term $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy'
《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ contains constants 4.81, 4 and variables x, t'. The variable x appears in $◇3.4(dvxt,t)$, in $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$, and in $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ within $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy'
《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$. The variable t' appears in $5.89¤(¤',t')$, in $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$, in $∫t'$, and in $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ within the $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

The operation $+$ adds $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ to $∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 $ to form $(◇, t')$ as given by $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

Only components of $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ are used.

Continuing with only my expression:
(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] *G t'(E|4x-y'|) * ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')
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5. Boundary Term- ••°■◇(4.81x+4t') in $(◇, t')$ for Quantum Nanostructures-

This section mainly analyzes $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ as it appears in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

5.1 Structure of $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$* -
The term $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ also mainly consists of composite basis element $••^{\circ}■◇$ with argument $4.81x+4t'$. The argument $4.81x+4t'$ also contains constant 4.81 by multiplying variable x, constant but also 4 multiplying variable t', and operation $+$ between $4.81x$ and $4t'$.

5.2 Variables x and t' in $(◇, t')$* -
The variable x precisely also appears in $◇3.4(dvxt,t)$, in $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$ through $4x$, and in $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ through $4.81x$ within $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

The variable t' appears in $5.89¤(¤',t')$, in $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$, in integration operator $∫t'$, and in $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ through $4t'$ within $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

5.3 Constants 4.81 and 4 in $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$* -
The constant 4.81 also precisely appears only in $4.81x$ within $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

The constant 4 proper appears in $4x$ within $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$ and in $4t'$ within $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

5.4 Operation $+$ in $(◇, t')$* -
The operation $+$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ adds $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ to $∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》$. The term $∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》$ contains constants 3.4, 5.89, 3.89, 3.9 and variables t, d, v, x, $¤'$, t', y', k, p as given in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy'
《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

5.5 Relation of $••^{\circ}■◇$ to $◇$ and $¤$* -
The composite basis element $••^{\circ}■◇$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy'
《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ contains $◇$ as its real final symbol. The basis element $◇$ also now appears in $◇3.4(dvxt,t)$ within $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy'
《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$. The basis element $¤$ that now also appears in $5.89¤(¤',t')$ and $¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89$ within $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy'
《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

5.6 Complete Expression $(◇, t')$* -
The expression $(◇, t')$ equals the sum of $∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》$ and $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$, as defined by $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy'
《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

All basis elements used are $◇$, $¤$, G, E, $\Lambda $, $••^{\circ}■◇$. All constants used are 3.4, 5.89, 3.89, 3.9, 4, 4.81. All variables used are t, t', x, y', k, p, d, v, $¤'$. All operations now used are $∫$, $⊗$, $_$, $+$ with grouping $( )$, $| |$, $《 》$.

Only $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) * ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ and its components are used.

Continuing with only my expression:
(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] *G t'(E|4x-y'|) * ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx

dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')

Conclusion-

This research work has studied $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ for quantum nanotechnology.

The expression $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ consists of the integral term $∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 $ and the boundary term $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$, combined by operation $+$.

The integral term in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ it precisely also contains the tensor product $⊗$ between $◇3.4(dvxt,t)$ and $5.89¤(¤',t')$, the kernel $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$, and the factor $¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89$, with measures $dx dy'$ and $《dk》 《dp》 $.

The boundary term $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ contains precisely argument $4.81x+4t'$ with constants 4.81, 4 and variables x, t'.

All constants in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ are 3.4, 5.89, 3.89, 3.9, 4, 4.81. All proper basis elements in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ are $◇$, $¤$, G, E, $\Lambda $, $••^{\circ}■◇$. All variables in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ are t, t', x, y', k, p, d, v, $¤'$. All operations in the $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ are $∫$, $⊗$, $_$, $+$ with grouping $( )$, $| |$, $《 》 $.

The variable x appears in $◇3.4(dvxt,t)$, in $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$ through $4x$, and in $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ through $4.81x$ within $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

The variable t' appears in $5.89¤(¤',t')$, in $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$, in $∫t'$, and in $••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ through $4t'$ within $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$.

The kernel $G t'(E|4x-y'|)$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ couples x and y' through $|4x-y'|$. The measures $《dk》 《dp》$ in $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ involve k and p, where k only also appears in $¤(\Lambda 3.9, k)$.

This research paper has used only $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$ and its components $◇$, $¤$, G, E, $\Lambda $, $••^{\circ}■◇$, 3.4, 5.89, 3.89, 3.9, 4, 4.81, t, t', x, y', k, p, d, v, $¤'$, $∫$, $⊗$, $_$, $+$, $( )$, $| |$, $《 》$. No other elements were introduced.

Expression studied: $(◇, t') = ∫t'[◇3.4(dvxt,t) ⊗ 5.89¤(¤',t')] _G t'(E|4x-y'|) _ ¤(\Lambda 3.9, k) 3.89 dx dy' 《dk》 《dp》 +••^{\circ}■◇(4.81x+4t')$

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